

# The Pensacola Journal.

**WEATHER:** Showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; light south winds.

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## RUSSIANS ARE REINFORCING VLADIVOSTOCK GARRISON

**Said that Plans Contemplate Increasing the Force to One Hundred Thousand Men and Five Hundred Guns.**

## TO WITHSTAND A LONG SIEGE

**Russian Hospital Ship Came Into Saigon for Coal and Supplies.**

**WILL LEAVE TO-DAY TO JOIN THE MAIN SQUADRON—U. S. CRUISER RALEIGH HAS ARRIVED AT LABUAN TO OBSERVE MOVEMENT OF HOSTILE FLEETS.**

By Associated Press. Tokyo, April 13.—It is reported here that the Russians were continually reinforcing the garrison at Vladivostock. It is said the plans of the Russians contemplate a garrison of one hundred thousand men with five hundred guns. The Russians hope to equip the fortress so as to be capable of withstanding a siege.

**Hospital Ship Arrives.** Chicago, April 13.—A daily newspaper special from Saigon, Indo China, says: "Admiral Rojestvensky's hospital ship arrived here last night to take on provisions and coal and medicines. She will leave here at noon to-morrow to rejoin the main squadron."

**Russians Bombarding.** St. Petersburg, April 13.—A dispatch from Gungshu Pass dated yesterday, says the Russian advance detachment on the Mandarin road pushed forward April 11 and bombarded Machantsy at midday. The Japanese infantry and cavalry hurriedly vacated the place, leaving their dinners, maps, etc.

## FOR BENEFIT OF PEASANTS

**IMPERIAL RESCRIPT MAY BE THE MEANS OF BETTERING CONDITION OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE.**

By Associated Press. St. Petersburg, April 13.—An imperial rescript addressed to the minister of the interior, creates a special commission to discuss questions relating to the peasant tenure of land which is described as the main foundation of the national welfare. The measure is to be elaborated to afford peasants a better means of working the lands to good advantage, to assist emigration between the districts, to help peasants increase their holdings through the banks and to devise measures for fixing the boundaries of all holdings and instill more conscientious views on the subject of private property.

## GREENE-GAYNOR CASE IS CLOSED

**CANADIAN JUDGE TO TAKE THE MATTER UNDER ADVISEMENT—WILL COME UP IN TWO WEEKS.**

By Associated Press. Montreal, April 13.—The closing arguments for the prosecution in the Greene and Gaynor case were heard today. Judge Lafontaine took the case under advisement and it is probable that it will not come up again for two weeks, when he will announce his decision. If there is sufficient evidence to make out a prima facie case the prisoners will be put on trial for extradition.

## PECULIAR INJURY CAUSED DEATH

By Associated Press. New York, April 13.—William Garrison is dead at his home in Canton, N. Y., from a peculiar injury received while playing ball. Last Saturday Garrison made a strike at a pitched ball. He missed, and his momentum was so great that he was spun around three times. Apparently, Garrison felt no ill effects until several days later, when he was taken ill, and the physicians found one of the main blood vessels of the stomach had been ruptured. Nothing could be done to save his life.

## BILL INTRODUCED FOR A STATE BOARD OF REGENTS

**To Take Entire Charge of the Various Educational Institutions of the State—May be Productive of Much Good.**

## WILL RECONCILE MANY INTERESTS

**Which Are Now in Conflict Upon a Rational Basis.**

**JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ARRANGE FOR RECEPTION OF CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAGS. IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Special to The Journal. Tallahassee, April 13.—Senator Stockton introduced a very important bill this morning. It provides for a State Board of Regents to take entire charge of the various educational institutions of the state. It is believed by those who have given this matter much thought that the creation of this board will do much to solve a vexed problem, and reconcile upon a rational basis many conflicting interests, which now threaten to nullify one another. Senator Zim's bill prohibiting county officials from accepting free railroad passes was put on its second reading, after being so amended by Mr. Adams to include sherriffs. On motion of Mr. Hudson, a joint committee is to be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the Confederate battle flags, returned by the United States government. Governor Broward will be chairman of the committee. In the house Mr. Dupont's bill for the speedy trial of rape cases was defeated, after a spirited discussion, in which Mr. Buckman contended that the existing statute was sufficient. Buckman's bill for the protection of sureties was passed. Among the more important bills introduced in the house were the following: By Mr. Wells, providing for the control of state institutions. By Mr. Melton, relating to insurance, etc.; also one in reference to contractors giving bond for the hire of the state convicts. By Mr. Noble, to repeal the insanity divorce bill. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the committee on Forestry prepare and submit a bill relative to forest fires. By Mr. Melton, a bill relating to sick and death benefits of insurance companies doing business in this state.

## Commission Delayed the Payment of March Wages

By Associated Press. Panama, April 13.—Papers here comment unfavorably upon the action of the canal commission in delaying the payment of laborer's wages for March until yesterday, when it claimed payment was made to avert a strike. The papers say it is expected a complaint will be made in the future.

**Delay Due to Change.** Washington, April 13.—Chief Engineer Wallace said to-day there had been a delay of only two or three days in paying laborers and this resulted from the change of administration. He denied there had been any probability of a strike.

## University of Virginia President Inaugurated

By Associated Press. Charlottesville, Va., April 13.—In its eightieth year and the anniversary of the birthday of the founder, Thomas Jefferson, the University of Virginia received its new president to-day in the person of Dr. Edward Anderson Alderman. The ceremony was simple and was in the presence of a most distinguished gathering of educators and representatives of scientific societies from every section of the country. Dr. Alderman made a most eloquent inaugural address in which he paid glowing tribute to the memory of the founder of the institution, the immortal Thomas Jefferson.

## President Roosevelt and His Son Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.



The President is an ardent admirer of good horsemanship, and almost every good day can be seen out riding on the streets of Washington, accompanied by some member of his family.

## SITUATION UNCHANGED

**Mayor Dunne Unsuccessful in Effecting Settlement of Strike.**

## WILL CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS

**MAYOR IS MORE HOPEFUL OF PEACE AS RESULT OF HIS EFFORTS—MANY INJURED IN CLASHES BETWEEN STRIKERS AND POLICE.**

Chicago, April 13.—Mayor Dunne again to-day endeavored to effect peace between the contending parties in the labor troubles, but at the end of the day, after several conferences with labor leaders and representatives of the employers, the situation is unchanged. Mayor Dunne, however, is more hopeful of peace as a result of his efforts and negotiations will be continued to-morrow. Labor leaders are willing to meet the employers but the latter declined while negotiations were progressing to-day. Montgomery Ward & Company continued to make deliveries with police forces to use their clubs. Many were hurt, a few seriously. If the mayor's efforts fail, it is said to-night the employers will form a teaming company of their own which will include most of the business firms which are threatened by the strike.

## MANY INJURED BY CRUSH ON STREET.

Chicago, April 13.—Pickets stationed about Montgomery Ward & Company's store to-day attacked a teamster who was delivering goods to the house. Police came to the rescue when the pickets fled to State street, in the busiest part of the retail district. In a minute the thoroughfare was blocked with people and teams. Women and children were caught in the crowd which numbered five thousand, helpless for a time, and swayed back and forth. A few managed to return to the stores but many were hurt before the police were reinforced, untangled the crowd and arrested the assailants of the teamsters.

## 100 KILLED BY GREEK BANDITS

**TOWN ATTACKED AND BURNED AND THIRTY PRISONERS AFTERWARDS EXECUTED.**

By Associated Press. Salonica, April 13.—Late reports from Seagoricham, which was attacked by Greek bandits last Friday and burned, say that more than one hundred Bulgarians were killed. The Greeks afterwards executed thirty prisoners.

## BRYAN AND PARKER TALK OF DEMOCRACY

**Eloquent Nebraskan Discusses Principles Laid Down By Jefferson.**

## A GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

**Was Verdict of History He Accepted.**

**FIRST GREAT DEMOCRAT OPPOSED TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION AND PATERNALISM AND FAVOR-ED Bimetallism—Jeffersonian Doctrine Misrepresented and Misapplied.**

By Associated Press. Chicago, April 13.—Subjects of national significance to the democratic party were discussed by prominent orators of the party at the Jefferson Club banquet to-night. The dinner, however, in a measure, resolved itself into a justification of the election of Mayor Edward F. Dunne, who is a director of the club and was among the speakers to respond to the toasts. William J. Bryan and George Fred Williams were the principal speakers. Mr. Bryan chose as his subject "Thomas Jefferson," and his remarks were greeted with unstinted applause. Mr. Bryan took occasion to congratulate Mayor Dunne on his election as mayor of Chicago, and then said in part: "We are told that when Moses, the first great law giver, had attained his majority, he looked upon the burdens of his countrymen and sympathized with them. Although he had been adopted by a princess and was held to a throne, his heart led him from the palace and the society of princes to companionship with his oppressed brethren. When a leader was needed to break the bondage of the Israelites and guide them in the formation of a nation, this sympathy fitted him for his work. And no one, it may be added, does a great work whose heart does not beat in sympathy with the masses, ever struggling, ever in need of help."

Thomas Jefferson, although not reared in the environment of royalty, was born and educated among the people who least sympathized with the rights and interests of the common man. His heart, too, was touched by the struggles of the champion, although in so doing he alienated the landed aristocracy and the educated classes. In wealth he was the equal of the wealthy, and his learning brought him into association with scholars, but his heart kept him in touch with the plain people, and he earned the right to be called The First Great Democrat.

**First Gave Expression.** It was not that he was the first to conceive of democratic principles or to preach the doctrine set forth in the declaration of independence. That doctrine was not a new one; but he gave fitting expression to the doctrine at the time of its greatest triumph. The aspiration for self government was born with man. It has been the inspiring cause which has led people in all ages to struggle for freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, individual liberty and the recognition of the rights of man. Some in all ages have found a selfish reason for applauding monarchy, but at no time has there been universal acquiescence in arbitrary power. Mr. Bryan quoted from the speech of Sheridan against Warren Hastings, referred to the same sentiment of liberty expressed by Abraham Lincoln and said that Jefferson knew the verdict of history was in favor of government by the people rather than government by the few. Jefferson, said the speaker, was so much a lover of peace and so ardent an advocate of it that he had been accused of lacking physical courage. Even fourteen years after he retired from the Presidency and near the close of his life in a letter to John Adams he said: "I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter." His advocacy of peace did not prove lack of physical bravery but indicated moral courage of a high degree.

**Territorial Acquisition.** On the subject of acquiring territory by conquest, now favored by the influential portion of our countrymen, Jefferson said: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than another in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest," and at another time he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government."

**Why South Has Been True.** Surprise is sometimes expressed that the South has remained solid, and yet no student, whatever his prejudices, could overlook the fact that in politics there is a sense of gratitude, not for favors expected, but for unselfish and commanding services to humanity. If any man is so foolish as to ask why the democratic party has been true to the South, in its time of trial, and why this attachment has been required, it must be because he knows little of history and less of human nature. In our early days it was deemed a virtue when the government, like the individual, minded its own business. But this is now out of date, so the proper way for a government to do things is by interference or meddling. This takes the form of dealing rigorously with foreign countries—only provided they are small enough. It is now thought necessary to interfere with insurance and trust companies, with capital and with labor, and one

On the subject of taxation he ever